

# LITTLE TIM AND HIS HELPERS

His Law Partners and His Election District Captains.

## ENGEL'S EVIL CLIENTS

Known in Police Courts as a Defender of Keepers of Disorderly Houses.

Doubt Cast on the Declaration That the Firm Never Took Business From the Proprietors of Questionable Resorts—Timothy P. Sullivan Still on Record as a Lawyer, Sharing Offices With Henry J. Goldsmith—The Latter Denies That the Sullivan Firm Appeared as Attorneys for Places of Ill Repute, but Admits That He Himself Did—Some Minor Sullivan Leaders.

George H. Engel's denial that in the interests of Tammany politicians he with a man named Sullivan went to Philadelphia to try to "fix" the case against Idelman, the notorious New York and Philadelphia white slave trader, is especially interesting because of his added statement that the firm of Sullivan, Goldsmith & Engel always refused to take cases of that nature. It is also interesting in view of the character of the election district captains who assist Timothy P. Sullivan, at that time head of the firm of Sullivan, Goldsmith & Engel, in the political conduct of the Third Assembly district, of which Sullivan (Little Tim) is Tammany leader.

Idelman's case in itself was not of peculiar interest. The offense with which he was charged is known in the Pennsylvania statutes as "keeping a bawdy house," an offense for which there were scores of New Yorkers arrested in Philadelphia at about the time Idelman was arrested.

WHERE NEW YORK IS INTERESTED.

What made Idelman's case of great interest was the fact that it disclosed a sympathetic political bond existing between Tammany and the Philadelphia gang as the political leaders of that city are called. As told in THE SUN of yesterday morning, the earnest efforts of Engel and Sullivan successfully to extend Tammany's protecting hand in the Idelman case failed because of the astute observation of a law and order society agent who observed Mr. Sullivan arranging a frameup in the case with Philadelphia's assistant superintendent of police, Tim O'Leary. Had the effort succeeded, as others did before and after, the case might not have excited more than usual comment. But because of the failure an honest police official who testified against Idelman and refused to lend his aid in fixing the case was dismissed from the Philadelphia police force. That attracted attention which a mere miscarriage of justice would not have attracted. Hence the lingering gossip which led to a leakage of the facts contained in the exposure of the Tammany relation with Philadelphia vice told yesterday's SUN.

Whereupon Mr. Engel did protest too much. He not only contradicted the Philadelphia informants who told of his unofficial relation with the case, but as has been said he gave the old firm of Sullivan, Goldsmith & Engel a record.

"Never," said he, "had the firm taken a case of that character." That statement astonished many East Siders who have known Mr. Engel since Senator Big Tim Sullivan brought him down from Albany as a Tammany aid. He had impressed Big Tim as a young man with talents fitting him for the kind of a legal practice to which Big Tim might aid him. The Senator is reported to have said that he thought it too bad that such a promising youngster should waste his energies up State.

In the beginning young Mr. Engel's legal practice disappointed his sponsors. He failed boldly to assert in court that his clients, usually men or women charged with keeping disorderly houses, were victims of oppression worse than anything known in Russia; that they were hounded by the police. He shyly endeavored to support his defense with citations from law books and he lost a number of cases. Then some one gave him a tip on how to present to a New York court the cases of such clients as the Sullivans were able to direct to him and he began to gain verdicts of acquittal.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE FIRM'S BUSINESS.

Said a police court clerk yesterday: "I wish I had a dollar for every disorderly house case that George Engel has appeared in as counsel during the last eight or ten years."

The clerk added that he had noted Engel's appearance in the police courts during these years, generally defending men or women charged with being keepers of disorderly houses. The clerk was not censorious. He read Lawyer Engel's denial that he or Sullivan or Goldsmith ever took such cases and merely expressed his surprise.

Engel, it is well known, has also appeared as counsel for many gamblers. Nearly all of these cases came from that part of the city where the Sullivans hold political power, the East Side below Fourteenth street. That district included a large part of the red light dens and Rainses law hotels of the lowest order. In defense of Sullivan's constituents in that district Henry Goldsmith also frequently appeared, and he is sometimes identified as having been a member of the firm of Sullivan, Goldsmith & Engel. Goldsmith was especially active in defending prisoners charged with gambling. Goldsmith early learned to paint his clients as martyrs to police persecution worse than the knouting of Russian tyrants. However much law he knew, he seldom bothered the Judge with it, but chiefly

rested his case upon the knouting of Russian tyrants.

Take the case of Rosie Herz of the Dry Dock Hotel on the Bowery. She was a martyr, declared Goldsmith when defending her from the charge of keeping a disorderly house, a martyr for whom pity was due because she was hounded by the New York police in a manner worse than that practiced by the knouting Russian tyrants.

It is not uninteresting just at this date to recall that the then Justice Gaylor of Brooklyn issued an injunction against the hounding police ordering them not to interfere with Rosie's hotel business. But the police in spite of the injunction got the evidence upon which Rosie had to move.

MR. T. P. SULLIVAN'S AIDS

Mr. Engel's protest that Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan could not possibly have been in Philadelphia fixing a white slave case there suggested some inquiry into the kind of men Mr. Sullivan depends upon to aid him in conducting the political affairs of the Third Assembly district, of which he is leader. It would be a weariness to run through all of the twenty-four election districts of that assembly district, but a glance at a few of them will give some idea of the kind of acquaintance with their captains held in a decision of the question whether or not Mr. Engel was joking when he gave Little Tim that good reputation.

For instance, Little Tim has selected as his Third Election district captain a man known as Albert Russell of 27 Bowery, keeper of a notorious place at Bayard street and the Bowery at one time, but who is out of business there by Inspector Russell, who was afterward reduced to a captaincy.

The Fourth Election district is captained by James Donovan of 241 Bowery, who had police record as a gun man and thug. The Sixth district is captained by Harry Oxford of 211 Bowery, formerly a dive keeper, now the proprietor of a Bowery house. The Thirteenth district captain is Joseph Cullen, who is, or until recently was, the proprietor of a saloon at Spring and Marion streets. Mr. O'Connor is the Fifteenth election district captain. He is the proprietor of a place known in the district as a dump, a low saloon with a half dark back room having a swinging door whereon is inscribed "Ladies Entrance." The district was a bouncer in McGurk's Suicide Hall and has been arrested several times.

Until recently Larry Hart, the manager of Wulfer's resort on Fourteenth street near Third avenue, was the captain selected by Little Tim Sullivan to look after the Twenty-fourth Election district. Police Commissioner Bingham described Wulfer as one of the most immoral resorts in New York. The First Election district captain is Tony Kelly of 75 Baxter street, who is or has been keeper of the thieve's den notorious when it was kept by Nigger Mike. The Second Election district captain is John Kenny. His latest address is 12 Doyers street. He was the proprietor of the notorious Chatham Club and of a disorderly place at 8 Doyers street, the license of which was revoked.

MAX HOCHSTIM'S PART.

Some of district leader Timothy P. Sullivan's efficient aids are not distinguished with the title of captain. One such is Max Hochstim. This interesting character first became notorious through the investigation. He was one of the earliest organizers of a white slave syndicate. At present he runs the resort known as the Sans Souci at 100 Third street. Inspector Bingham, who was reduced, shut up one of Max Hochstim's establishments and Hochstim was recently indicted for making a false report as to persons entitled to vote from his place. He is not in jail, but he did suffer one little setback in the courts, however, as late as January of this year. Hochstim was interested with Martin Engel in the old hotel Regent, now the Princess, at Twenty-fourth street and Sixth avenue. A conviction as a disorderly house was actually obtained against the Regent on January 19, and the proprietors were obliged to pay a fine of \$25.

ENGEL'S VICTIMS

Magistrate Battery Dan Finn, Tammany leader of the First Assembly district, has declared within a day or two that there is no such thing as white slavery in New York. Magistrate Finn is content to speak on this subject. He has in his district well informed advisers whom he has made his election district captains. One of these is a man supposed to be named Hunt, a district leader, but better known as Jack Lee. He was manager or owner of a resort on Bleecker street known as The Slide, a resort of a degree of degradation for which there was no printable name. When the resort was arrested in a recent raid which closed that resort he violently threatened dire punishment for the police who raided the place. The eighth street and Sixth avenue district Battery Dan Finn. He was defended in court by George H. Engel.

In spite of Mr. Engel's efficient defense Fugazi was convicted on a charge of "keeping and maintaining a disorderly house." His pull counted after the conviction; sentence was suspended on the ground that he had already been sufficiently punished in having his license revoked. As a matter of fact, the resort fell on a bonding company. Fugazi actually brought an action for oppression against the police who had raided his place, but the case was thrown out of court.

Another election district captain selected by Magistrate Finn (who is certain there is no such vice in this city as the wicked newspapers report) is Dan Valenti. Valenti was known to the police when he ran a place at 73 Park street, a resort of beggars and thieves. Later he managed or owned Calhoun's Square, a place at 10 and 12 Chatham Square, a resort for Chinamen and white women. When Valenti took charge there Inspector Russell was cleaning up the district, but when that inspector was reduced in rank and transferred Valenti opened up wide—too wide even for a protégé of Magistrate Dan Finn. His license was revoked by Justice McLean in May, 1909.

Corner Harbor, January leader of the Tenth district, is another Sullivanite who is shocked at the charge that there is immorality protected by Tammany. The attorney for the Inspector, the Benevolent Association in Harold Spielberg, the Tammany candidate for the Legislature in Mr. Harburger's district, which district is a part of the Twelfth Senate district, represented at Albany by Timothy D. Sullivan.

THE VARIOUS GOLDSMITHS.

City directories of a few years back give the law firm name of Sullivan, Goldsmith & Engel at 341 Broadway. The city directory of 1909 mentions Timothy P. Sullivan, a lawyer, as having an office in room 1504 of the building at 41 Park row, and also records Henry J. Goldsmith as having an office in room 1504 of 41 Park row. George H. Engel is now at 229 Broadway.

Frederick E. Goldsmith, another lawyer, and Mennie Goldsmith are brothers of Henry J.

There used to be two Rainses law hotels on upper Second avenue, one at 2449, known as Franklin's, and the other at 2459. Both were near Sulzer's Harlem River Park, a congregating place for many people. Both were closed up by the police authorities in 1907 because it was found that they were within 200 feet of a public school. It was also proved that Franklin's was a disorderly house. This place was defended in these actions by F. E. Goldsmith. The case against 2459 was defended by Louis A. Cuvillier, the Tammany Assemblyman from Percy Nale's district.

In the latter part of 1908 the Rainses law hotel at 31 Third avenue, against which some eight convictions had been secured before the present regime got hold of it, was prosecuted again by the police authorities. Joe Brown, a clerk in the hotel, was the defendant in the case. Brown already was in the workhouse on a sentence from Magistrate Cornell on a charge of living off the profits of the profits of prostitution. Brown looked about the court room, complained that he had been shamed and finally pleaded guilty.

Henry J. Goldsmith entered the

court room and asked about the case. The plea was not reopened.

Another proceeding against this same place is now pending. The defendant in the present case is Matthew Gordon, who gave his home address as 71 West 123d street.

Henry J. Goldsmith defended Gordon in the Yorkville police court while he was being examined. The defendant was held in \$100 bail instead of the customary \$500 bail. Magistrate Steinert was the Magistrate who fixed this case bail. Gordon lost it and has not been seen since. The bail was given by George G. Reynolds and was secured by the fixtures of the Van Buren, at 153 East Twenty-sixth street, with a run by Franklin, the man who formerly managed 2449 Second avenue for its owners. The Van Buren formerly was run by a man named Charles Smith who promised to conduct it as a hotel for men only.

He was caught breaking this promise and was put out of business by the State Excise Department. Smith appeared to give bail for Brown when the latter was held by Magistrate Cornell, but the Magistrate refused him. Cards for the Van Buren are given out at the two Second avenue places mentioned.

RECENT ACTIVITIES OF GOLDSMITH.

George H. Engel is the Tammany election captain of the Twenty-fourth election district of the Third Assembly district and is the vice-president of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association. He defended a woman who was charged with the case against the German Village in June, 1909. Last winter he defended the case against the Eagle Hotel, at 39 Cooper street. Magistrate Battery Dan Finn refused to hold the manager of this resort.

HENRY J. GOLDSMITH'S STATEMENT.

Henry J. Goldsmith, who in 1903 was a member of the law firm of Sullivan, Goldsmith & Engel, admitted last night that he had defended disorderly house cases during the course of his practice at the bar. But he denied emphatically that the firm of Sullivan, Goldsmith & Engel, of which he was a member, had ever been engaged in such practice.

"There are mighty few Judges on the bench who have not appeared in court in behalf of disorderly houses," said he. "I can mention one Judge, a Republican, Otto Rosensky, who has appeared in court for more than a score to my personal knowledge, and I don't see why I should be singled out."

"I will say this: The firm of Sullivan, Goldsmith & Engel, which existed for more than a year, never had a case of that kind."

Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan had not returned from Hot Springs, Va., it was said last night at his home at 222 East Twelfth street, and George H. Engel, who was the other member of the firm, could not be found.

Frederick E. Goldsmith, who also has offices with Little Tim Sullivan at 41 Park row, said last night that never in all of his life had he defended a white slave case.

"I deny most emphatically that I was ever engaged in such a case, and I never will be. Mr. Sullivan has never been engaged in such a case. On the contrary, he has done all in his power to break up the so-called white slave trade," said Goldsmith.

TURNER RIGHT, SAYS BINGHAM.

Former Police Commissioner Bingham was asked yesterday at the Hudson Theatre, where he addressed a meeting of women, whether or not the Tammany allegations regarding traffic in women were exaggerated. He replied: "Not in my opinion. I wrote some of it—I mean I furnished certain of the facts upon which the author of the article wrote the story."

## ANTI-WHITE SLAVERY LAWS.

Maryland Preparing to Pass Bills to Crush the Traffic There.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.—That Maryland will take a leading place in the passage in the next legislature of a State law for prosecuting the white slave traffic is the statement of Dr. G. Edward Janney, of Baltimore, chairman of the National Vigilance committee, whose denunciation of Tammany in New York, as the origin and protector of the white slave traffic in this country, several days ago, caused widespread interest.

Mr. Janney declares that the prevailing condition of things here in all the leading countries of Europe. As most of the girls used in this traffic come to this country from Europe, the members of the European committee are expected to do much to curb the traffic at the places of its inception.

Sixteen Governments, Mr. Janney says, have been bound in an agreement to suppress the traffic, including the United States, which signed such an agreement on June 15, 1905.

Maryland has no law at present upon this subject which will apply to such trafficking. The law prohibiting the harboring of minors not being broad enough.

Dr. Janney says all that is necessary to have the national and State authorities work together in breaking up the traffic is the cooperation of all thoughtful people.

## SHORTENING MILL HOURS.

Curtailment in Coarse Cotton Goods Already Begun in New England.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—As a result of the alacrity with which some of the New England cotton mills have acted on the recommendation of the Arkwright Club to curtail production, it is estimated that those in touch with the situation by the middle of November fully 50 per cent. of the total cotton mill spindles of New England will be running on slack time.

The number of mills which have decided to go on short time immediately or which will curtail to at least fifty-six hours a week after November 1 include most of the leading coarse goods mills in New England.

Many of the mills are arranging to reduce working time by as much as 100 hours on or before January 1 next, and there is no doubt that the plan to curtail by 224 working hours before August 1 will be complied with by many of the companies.

The fine goods mills are doing little in the way of curtailment. Cotton forms a smaller percentage of the cost of their fabrics than in the case of the coarse goods mills, and they are consequently less affected by the rising prices for the staple.

Leading mill men of New Bedford can as yet see little necessity for reducing output with orders booked ahead for February or March sufficient to tax the capacity of their plants.

## THE WEATHER.

Oct. 31.—The high pressure area which has held sway over all the country east of the Mississippi for several days had its centre over the Middle Atlantic States yesterday, causing a continuance of fair weather from the Central States to the Atlantic, save for a few showers in the lake regions. An area of low pressure without any definite action was over the Kansas and Oklahoma States yesterday, causing a continuance of fair weather from the Central States to the Atlantic, save for a few showers in the lake regions. It was much warmer in the Central States.

In this city the day was fair and slightly cooler; winds, brisk to fresh from the west; average humidity, 49 per cent.; barometer, corrected to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.30; 3 P. M., 30.16. The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
8 A. M.	47°	54°	50°	51°	51°
12 M.	47°	55°	50°	51°	51°
3 P. M.	47°	55°	50°	51°	51°
8 P. M.	47°	55°	50°	51°	51°
Lowest temperature, 35° at 8 A. M.					

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, fair to-day and to-morrow; rising temperature; moderate southerly winds.

For New England, fair to-day and to-morrow; rising temperature; light variable winds.

For western New York and western Pennsylvania, fair and warmer to-day; partly cloudy to-morrow; moderate to brisk southerly winds.

## HAMMERSTEIN LOST \$50,000

BUT HE STILL HOPES FOR EDUCATIONAL OPERA.

That's His Announcement at the Close of the First Popular Priced Season—Tells the Final Audience That He'll Yet Pluck Victory From Defeat.

Oscar Hammerstein finished last night at the Manhattan Opera House his first "educational" or popular priced season. The programme was made up of selections from various operas, and all the members of the company appeared in acts from "Il Trovatore," "Carmen" and "Le Prophète." The record of this season, which began on August 30, shows that "Aida" was sung eight times, "Carmen" and the double bill which consists of "Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria" each seven times, "Le Prophète," "Les Contes d'Hoffmann" and "Louise" each five times, "Rigoletto," "Tosca" and "The Bohemian Girl" four times, "La Juive," "Il Trovatore" and "Faust" three times and "Traviata" twice and "Lucia" once.

Mr. Hammerstein has already said that he would never again attempt to give opera at such cheap prices, but he told THE SUN reporter that he had not come to that conclusion definitely as yet. He thinks that under certain circumstances it may be possible to repeat the experiment.

"I had an unexpected rivalry in another company," he told the reporter, "and then came the practically three weeks of free show during the Hudson-Fulton celebration. Of course this meant a great loss of patronage, but I am wondering whether or not I could not attempt such a season again under somewhat different circumstances. When I make an invention and it does not accomplish what I expect it to, then I try to use that principle for some other purpose. That is what I expect to do with the conclusions I have drawn from my educational season."

There was a large audience and Mr. Hammerstein was called on for a speech after the third act of "Il Trovatore," in which he emphasized his determination to continue in the line of his educational endeavor.

"I like to hear myself talk," he said when the audience had insisted on his appearance, "although I must say that I sometimes have occasion to regret it afterward. My season of educational opera has been successful. I expected to lose \$75,000, but I have lost only \$50,000. I have the satisfaction of knowing that my books show that more than 150,000 persons have heard these performances. Such a work should of course be undertaken by the municipality of New York, but it appears nauseous to that body. So I am glad to do it. I shall also continue to do it. I love to pluck victory from defeat. I have learned this year some lessons that will be of advantage to me in the future, and I shall devote the fall season next year to such another season. And when the sun sets on me for the last time, whatever the outcome of my efforts may be, I will have the satisfaction of knowing that I have done something for the pleasure and cultivation of my fellow man."

More Pay As You Enter Cars.

Pay as you enter cars slightly smaller than those now in use on the Madison avenue line will be put in service to-day on the Broadway and Amsterdam avenue route. Similar cars will be gradually added to the Broadway-Columbus avenue line, and it is expected that by December 1 both lines will be composed entirely of pay as you enter cars. Fare boxes will not be a part of the equipment at first, but they will be added in about two weeks.

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Men's \$5.00 and \$5.50 Shoes for example, are produced in such wide range of style and design in narrow straight lasts, swing lasts and broad lasts, that every man can select the exact shape and leather and secure the exact fit he wants.

\$5.00 and \$5.50

Every customer receives the individual attention of a competent clerk.

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Walking Suits 19.50 to 75.00 Street Suits 29.50 to 125.00 3-piece Costume Suit 68.00 to 195.00

## Monday—a most extraordinary offering of 3-piece Costume Suits for Women

Of imported broadcloth, elaborately embroidered. Value 65.00, Very Special at 41.00. A princess gown of new model, with long semi-fitted dress coat. In black and new Fall shades. All sizes.

## Plain Tailored Suits of wide wale cheviot or broadcloth

VALUE 35.00 AT 25.00

Long 45-inch semi-fitted coat model with plaited skirt; superior tailoring and guaranteed linings; in black or colors; all sizes.

## Dressy Walking Suits of wide wale imported chevron

VALUE 50.00 AT 35.00

Plain tailored model, with long coat and new plaited skirt, richly trimmed with silk; custom tailored; in black or colors; all sizes.

## Messaline & Chiffon Waists for Women at 1/3 less than regular prices

Messaline Waists. In all the newest colorings to match tailored suits, designed with yoke of cream net; trimmed with soutache braid and pleated frill; trimmed sleeve. Value 8.75. 5.90

Colored Chiffon Waists. A very attractive reproduction of an expensive model, fancy braided yoke in self-color. Entire waste of cluster tuckings, lined with white net. Value 10.00. 6.75

## Silk Jersey Top Petticoats—extraordinary Sale at almost half below regular prices

New models, fashioned of high grade materials. Silk Jersey Top Petticoats, deep flare, taffeta flouncings, all silk underlay; black only. Value 7.00, Monday at 3.95

Taffeta Silk Petticoats. Best quality; deep flare silk ruffle and all-silk underlay, all new colorings, also black or white. Value 7.00. 3.95

Black Wool Jersey Petticoats. Tailored model with taffeta flounce; carefully finished and well made, of best quality. Value 5.00. 2.95

## Monday & Tuesday—Furs for Women—Special Sale

Handsome models of our own creation, designed after careful study of the authoritative styles of recognized leading European furriers. The pelts from which these garments have been fashioned are of our own careful selection. Linings and finish are in conformance with our high standard of craftsmanship.

The Long Fur Coats. Black Russian Pony 65.00 47.50 Karakul (high lustre) 100.00 75.00 Lika Seal 100.00 75.00 Hudson Seal 125.00 100.00 Blended Squirrel 175.00 145.00

The Muffs & Neckpieces. MUFFS: NECKPIECES: Black Russian Fox 7.50 7.50 Black Asura Lynx 9.50 9.50 Black Wolf 15.00 15.00 Blue Wolf 15.00 15.00 White Russian Fox 7.50 7.50

## The Lace Department's Six Last Days

On Saturday next the Lace Department will close permanently. Its present space will thenceforward be occupied by a new and commodious addition to our Waist Department—fuller details of which will be published on Nov. 7th.

Every yard of Lace now remaining will be sold, beginning to-morrow, Monday, at prices which will force a quick "clean-up." Values are no longer considered—they must go—at once.

ALL LACES THAT WERE SOLD UP TO 75c THE YARD, CHOICE AT 12 1/2c yd. ALL LACES THAT WERE SOLD UP TO 1.75 " CHOICE 25c yd. ALL LACES THAT WERE SOLD UP TO 2.75 " CHOICE 50c yd. ALL LACES THAT WERE SOLD UP TO 4.00 " CHOICE 75c yd. ALL LACES THAT WERE SOLD UP TO 7.00 " CHOICE 1.00 yd.

Included are Appliques, Laces and Insertions, in black white or colors.

French and German Val. Beadings. All to be sold as follows: Formerly 45c doz. yds., at 15c Formerly 68c doz. yds., 19c Formerly 1.00 doz. yds., 29c

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Tailored & Semi-Tailored Hats 5.50 to 15.50

In newest shapes and most favored materials.

A large variety of Untrimmed Hats of beaver, velvet, hatters' plush, felt or marabout.

Draped Turbans and Fur Hats. In entirely new and exclusive effects.

OSTRICH FEATHERS, FANCY FEATHERS, AIGRETTES, FLOWERS & FOLIAGE IN GREAT VARIETY.

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VALUE 2.95 AT 1.95

The coverings are of Pure Silk.

for Men: 28 in. Furze, box or mission wood handles

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Augustine Corsets. New models, fashioned of French coutil, wallohn bpned, double hose supporters attached; suitable for full, medium or slight figures. Value 3.00. 1.65

New models, of fine coutil, with dainty lace trimming; double hose supporters. Value 2.00. 1.00

American Lady Corsets. New models, of French batiste, wallohn filled; double hose supporters. Value 3.00. 1.45

ALL SIZES IN ALL MODELS